HOULDSWORTH'S CHEETHAM'S PSALMODY

> WITH SUPPLEMENT BY

J.V.ROBERTS. Mus. Doc. Ch. Ch. Oxon.

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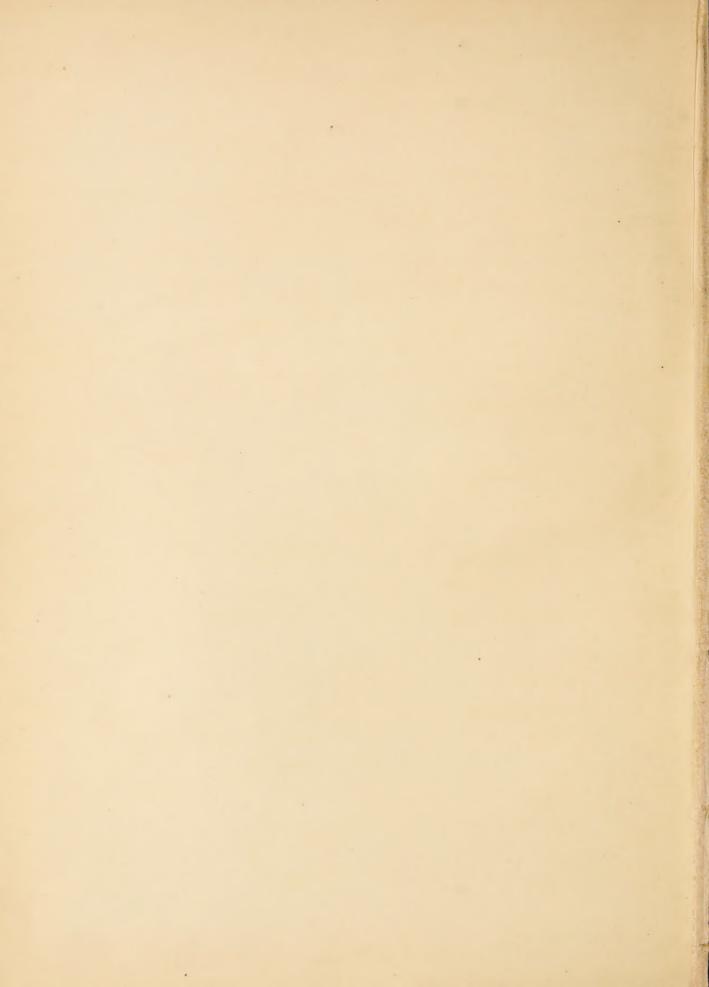
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INSCRIBED TO

THE REVEREND THE VICAR,
And Clergy of the Parish of Malifax.

A NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION

OF

# Cheetham's Psalmody,

HARMONIZED IN SCORE;

WITH AN ARRANGEMENT

## FOR THE ORGAN OR PIANO-FORTE.

BY

## J. HOULDSWORTH,

LATE ORGANIST AT THE PARISH CHURCH, HALIFAX.

" LET EVERY THING THAT HATH BREATH PRAISE THE LORD,"-Psalm cl. 6.

## WITH A SUPPLEMENT,

COMPILED, ARRANGED, AND WRITTEN

PR. ROBERTS,

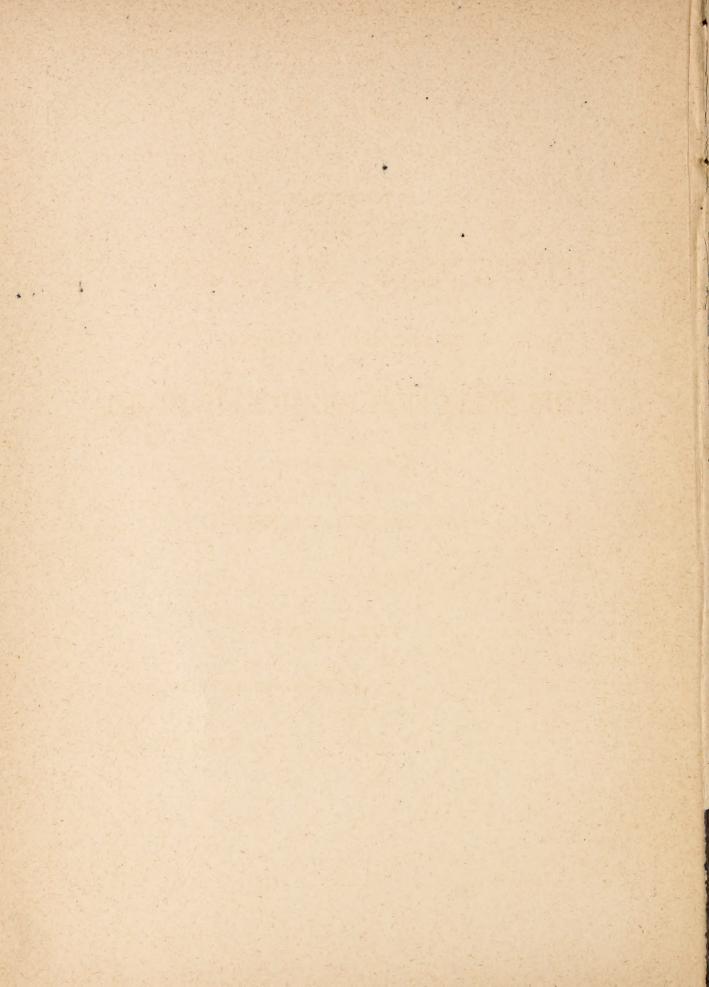
ORGANIST OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

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#### TO THE REVEREND

## THE VICAR AND CLERGY

OF THE PARISH OF HALIFAX,

## THIS SELECTION OF SACRED MUSIC,

IS, BY PERMISSION,

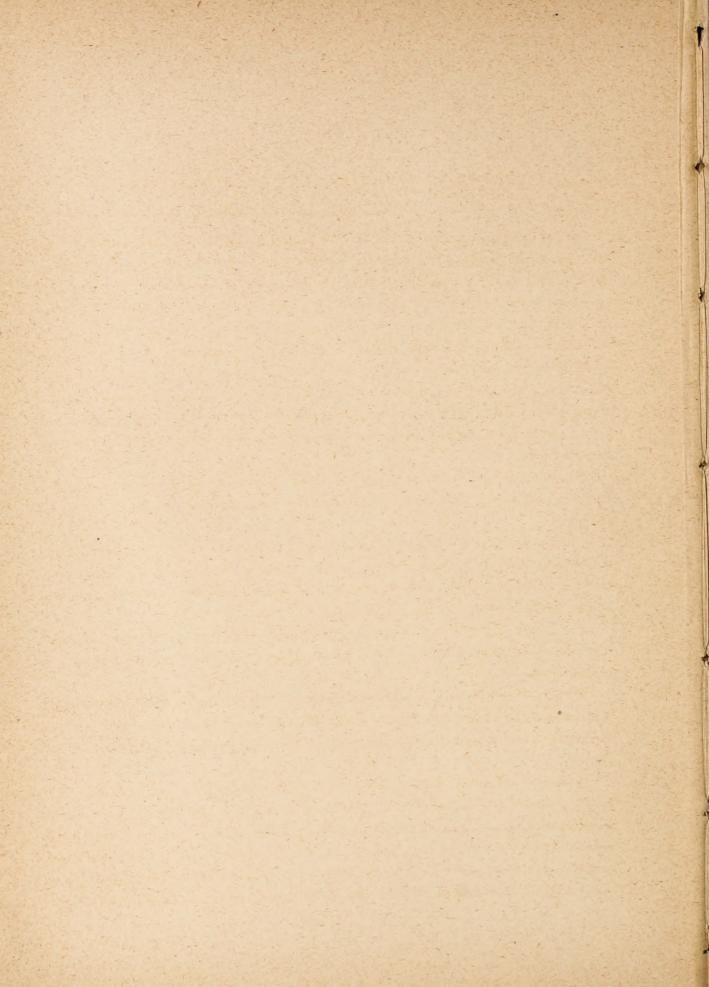
MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY THEIR

VERY GRATEFUL

AND MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

J. HOULDSWORTH.



### PREFACE TO THE ORIGINAL EDITION.

ALTHOUGH the appearance of this work has been deferred longer than was anticipated by the Editor, when the design of publication was first announced, it is hoped that the subscribers will not think that they have just cause to complain of the delay when they are informed that it has been occasioned by the extension of the work much beyond the original intention, and by the unwearied pains which have been taken to render it as complete as possible.

The Selection of Tunes, which has been made with great care, contains almost every variety of metre and expression that can be required for sacred poetry. For this purpose, only such Tunes have been taken from the old Editions of Cheetham's Psalmody, as have long maintained their popularity: many other works have been examined, and several valuable Tunes selected from them; but, in making extracts, neither the harmony nor the distribution of parts have been unformly followed.

The melodies are given according to the most approved copies, in keys best adapted to Congregational Singing; and the Harmonies are arranged with the greatest attention to accuracy and purity.

The Score contains four parts: the Tenor and Alto, from a compliance with custom, are written in the Treble Clef; the harmonist will, therefore, perceive that they appear an octave above their real pitch; and that the Treble or Air, with the harmony for keyed instruments, is placed next to the Bass for the convenience of the performer.

For the parts of the Liturgy designed to be sung, there will be found a great number of Chants, selected from the works of the best masters, and arranged so as to render this style of Music easy of performance.

With a design to promote uniformity, and to assist Choirs who may wish to introduce chanting into the service, words have been set to each kind of Chant, in such a manner that very little application will be required to enable Singers to perform this part of the service with propriety and effect.

Although the Chants in this Work are divided into Classes, as the Te Deums, Jubilates, &c., yet any of them may be exchanged, at the pleasure of the performers, provided that the words are placed according to the examples. With respect to the style in which Chants should be sung, the principal object to be attended to is, a distinct and forcible articulation of the words; the recited part of the verse must occupy no longer time than a good reader would require to pronounce it, and the cadence must be given in correct time, the beating of which can be felt; dwelling upon the

first, or any other word, ought to be avoided, as well as hurrying the words in a confused manner; otherwise the proper effect of this simple and appropriate style of Music will be entirely destroyed.

The Response to the Commandments should be sung in a soft and subdued tone of voice, and requires more expression and feeling in the performance than is necessary in Psalm Tunes; but as this impressive part of the singing is generally left to the Choir, it is therefore unnecessary to give any further directions here. The Doxology at the end of the Response must be sung in full chorus.

The Gloria Patris are intended to be sung at the conclusion of the last Psalm for the day, particularly in Churches where the voluntary is not used; and it is scarcely requisite to observe, that they ought to be sung Con Spirito.

In forming a Choir of Singers for a Church or Chapel, (either with or without an organ,) the Treble and Bass may be a little predominant; with this exception, the several parts ought to balance as evenly as possible. No singer should attempt to overpower those who accompany him merely because his voice may happen to be a little stronger than theirs; but each person ought to blend his part with the others, that the whole may seem but one full chord of harmony.

In conclusion, this work has been undertaken for the purpose of introducing, into one book, nearly all the best Psalm Tunes, &c., which are regularly sung in this part of the kingdom, along with a few others of the same character, from various places; and if it tend to improve the taste for good Psalmody, and to promote its practice in public and private worship, the Editor will not regret the labour and time which have been devoted to its accomplishment.

## PREFACE TO THE SUPPLEMENT.

It is by special request that this Supplement has been written and compiled.

My object has been to add to Cheetham's Psalmody what I deemed would be most useful, and should that object be attained, I shall be much gratified.

The Supplement consists of 29 Psalm Tunes, 90 Single Chants, 22 Double Chants, 9 Kyrie Eleisons, (which are all written in short score,) and the Nicene Creed in monotone, with organ accompaniment.

J. V. ROBERTS.

Formerly Organist & Choir-Master at the Halifax Parish Church.

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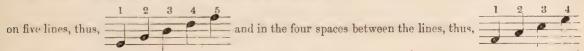
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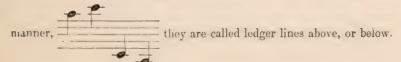
#### A SHORT

### INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.

THE Notes in Music are seven in number, and are named A, B, C, D, E, F, G. They are usually written

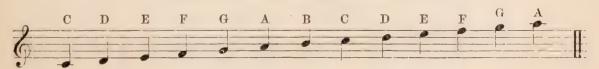


These lines and spaces form what is termed a Stave; and if there be extra lines at the top or bottom, in this

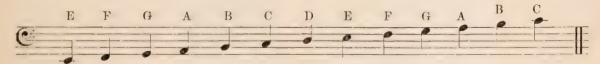


In writing the letters in the Treble Clef, C is placed on the first ledger line below, D below the stave, E on the first line, F on the first space, and so on; always advancing from the bottom upwards.

#### EXAMPLE OF THE LETTERS IN THE TREBLE CLEF.



#### EXAMPLE OF THE LETTERS IN THE BASS CLEF.



Every Note higher than F on the fifth line in the Treble, is said to be in alt, as G in alt, A in alt, &c.. and every Note lower than G on the first line in the Bass, is called double, as double F, double E, double D, &c.

#### CLEFS.

There are three Clefs, placed thus, the Treble or G Clef, on the second line; the Bass or F Clef, on the fourth line; and the C Clef sometimes on one line and sometimes on another, and which properly ix

belongs to the Alto and Tenor parts; but to give a general idea of the various Clefs, the following Scales are inserted.



It may not be improper to observe here, that the Treble Clef is now frequently substituted for the C Clef, in the Alto and Tenor parts: and, as it is stationary and less perplexing to the Performer than a fluctuating Clef, it has been adopted throughout the following work.

#### THE DIFFERENT SORTS OF NOTES AND THEIR PROPORTIONS.



A Dot placed after any Note makes it longer by one half.



Thus, a dotted Semibreve is equal to three Minims; a dotted Minim is equal to three Crotehets, &c.

#### MUSICAL CHARACTERS.

Each Note is sometimes represented by a Rest, to denote a silence equal in duration to the Note to which it belongs; thus—



A Sharp # placed at the beginning of a piece of Music, on any line or space, shows that all the Notes on that line or space are to be sung half a tone higher than the natural Note.

A Flat b is the reverse of this, and intimates that the Notes to which it refers are to be sung half a tone lower than the natural Note.

A Natural placed before any Note contradicts the Sharp or Flat, and restores the Note to its natural sound.

Accidental Sharps, Flats, or Naturals, are those which are placed before Notes in the course of a Tune, and only continue through the bar in which they occur.

A Pause shows that the Note or Rest over which it is placed may be held rather longer than its proper time.

When three Notes are tied together with the figure 3 over them, thus, they are called a Triplet, and are to be sung in the same time that two of the same character require.

A Tie, or Slur prover two or more Notes, directs that they are to be sung to one Syllable.

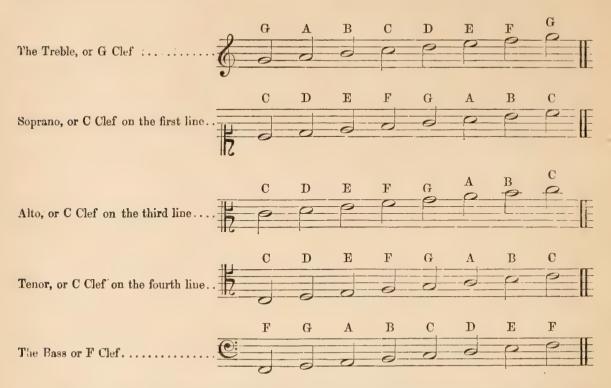
A single Bar \_\_\_\_\_ divides the Time into equal portions, according to its measure.

A double Bar divides the parts of a Tune: and when dotted on each side, thus,

it denotes that each part is to be sung twice over, and this mark S: also directs the performer to repeat the part where it is placed.

A small Dash over Notes, thus, • • signifies that they are to be sung short and detached.

belongs to the Alto and Tenor parts; but to give a general idea of the various Clefs, the following Scales are inserted.



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A small Dash over Notes, thus, • is signified that they are to be sung short and detached.

Crescendo < intimates that the sound must be increased—Diminuendo > decreased: and when both are used, thus, < > the Note or Passage is to be begun soft, gradually increasing to loud, and then diminishing to its previous softness.



In the Major Key the Shake must be used on a whole Tone except upon the Third of the chord. In the Minor Key the Shake may be regulated by the Note above in the Scale.

It is not to be supposed, in learning this embeldishment, that it can be acquired at once; but it must be practised for a considerable time, in a slow and distinct manner, a little more emphasis being laid on the lower than on the higher Note.

#### TIME.

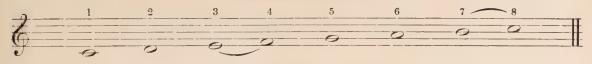
There are three sorts of Time, viz. Common, Triple, and Compound or mixed Time; each of which is distinguished by marks or figures; Common Time is marked which signifies to the value of four Crotchets in each Bar; the first mark is rather slow, as Audante, the latter quicker, as Allegro. The time expressed by the figures a scalled French Common Time, and contains two Crotchets in each bar.

The figures for Triple Time are  $\frac{3}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$ , which intimates that there are three Minims, three Crotchets, and three Quavers, in a Bar.

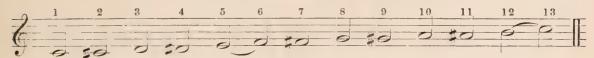
The different sorts of Compound Time are expressed by  $\frac{6}{4}$ ,  $\frac{6}{8}$ ,  $\frac{9}{4}$ ,  $\frac{12}{8}$ , but these are not much used in Modern Music.

The above figures refer to the Semibreve, which is the standard of reckoning; the lower figure, which is generally 2, 4, or 8, shows into what parts the Semibreve is divided, viz. Minims, Crotchets, or Quavers, and the upper figure denotes how many of those parts make a Bar; thus, in  $\frac{2}{4}$  the 4 indicates that the Semibreve is divided into four parts or Crotchets, and the 2 that the Bar contains two of those parts, &c.

#### THE DIATONIC SCALE.



#### THE CHROMATIC SCALE.



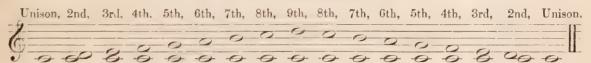
The Diatonic Scale consists of seven sounds, and an eighth which is merely a repetition of the first; the sounds are disposed at intervals of tones and half-tones, the half-tones occur between the 3rd and 4th, and 7th and 8th.

The Chromatic Scale consists of twelve sounds and a repetition of the first; each sound in this scale can be taken as a Key Note, or the beginning of a Diatonic Scale, showing that there are twelve Major Keys; and as each Major Key has what is termed a relative Minor Key, the result will be twenty-four Keys in Music.

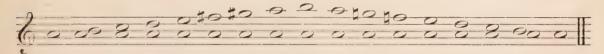
#### EX. OF THE DIFFERENT KEY NOTES, MAJOR AND MINOR.



#### EX. OF INTERVALS.



Intervals in the Key of A Minor.



An interval is the distance between any two Notes, ascending or descending. In the Major Key the Notes are all natural; but as the Minor Key is in itself imperfect, an accidental Sharp is usually placed before the 6th and 7th in the ascending Scale; but in descending it is generally taken off, especially in Vocal Music A proper close or cadence, however, cannot be effected unless a Sharp be placed to the 7th.

A Tune or Piece is in a Major Key, if the distance from the Key Note to the 3rd above consist of five Semitones, as from C to E; but if it consist of only four Semitones, as from A to C, it is in a Minor Key. In all regular Movements or Tunes, the Bass ends upon the Key Note.

#### SOLMIZATION, OR SOL-FA-ING.

It is now about 800 years since Guido Aretine, a Monk of the Order of St. Benedict, invented the use of certain syllables to teach the practice of Singing; this system having been found much superior to the method then in use was generally adopted throughout Italy. The syllables he made use of, viz., UT, RE, MI, FA, SOL, LA, were taken from a Latin Hymn still extant, composed in honour of John the Baptist.

Lemaire, a celebrated French Musician of the 16th Century, greatly improved upon Aretine's method, and added a seventh syllable, SI, to the before-mentioned six; this plan is still commonly followed in France.

In some of the English publications on this subject, the syllables have been repeated in this manner, FA, SOL, LA, FA, SOL, LA, MI; but the modern Italian method, from its superiority, has now almost superseded all others. This system dismisses the UT and substitutes the more musical intenation DO, and places the seven syllables to the Scale, thus,—



It must be observed that DO is always placed to the Key Note, or the first of the Scale, RE to the second, MI to the third, FA to the fourth, SOL to the fifth, LA to the sixth, and SI to the seventh; the eighth being but a repetition of the first Note, DO is again used, and all the others in the same order of succession, thus showing that every 8th Note, either ascending or descending, is the same in name as well as sound, only more acute or grave according to its situation.

<sup>\*</sup> The Vowels in these syllables are pronounced as in the Italian language, viz., a as in father; e as the a in paper; and i as the e in me.

#### EXERCISES IN THE KEY OF C MAJOR.



The above Exercises ought to be practised in various Keys, which may easily be done by copying them, and commencing on a different Key Note, always bearing in mind that DO is the first in the Scale. Any tengthened Examples here would extend this part of the Work beyond the limits proposed.

#### CADENZA.



Cadenza is an extemporaneous Passage, which a Singer or Solo Performer introduces in a Piece of Music, on the first Note of a final Cadence.—The Cadenza should only be attempted by a Performer who has sufficient knowledge of harmony to introduce one suitable to the style and character of the Piece.

#### ON ACCENT.

Music is divided into Bars, not only to measure the Time, but also to mark the Notes upon which the Accent is to be laid. Accented Notes are those which require a greater stress than the rest, by which expression is given to the whole; and unless attention be paid to this, however exactly a Piece of Music may be performed, it will have a monotonous sound.

In every Bar of Common Time, which consists of four parts, the first and third are accented, the second and fourth unaccented. In Triple Time of three parts in a Bar, the first only is accented, the second and third unaccented, but the third should be rather stronger than the second. When  $\frac{3}{4}$  Time is divided into Quavers, the Accent falls on the first, third, and fifth parts of the Bar; but in  $\frac{6}{5}$  Time the first and fourth only are accented.

Sometimes, to produce effect, the Composer places the Accent on the unaccented part of the Bar: this deviation from the rules of Accent is called Emphasis. It is expressed by this mark > under or over a Note, or by rf, fz.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR PRACTICE.

To acquire a good and firm tone of voice, let the mouth be opened about a quarter of an inch, and avoid, as much as possible, closing the teeth, or the tongue touching them.

The Scale is the first Lesson, each Note of which ought to be held for a considerable time, beginning soft and increasing till loud, and then diminishing it.

All distortion of the countenance must be avoided, as well as singing through the nose, or too much in the head, as the tone ought to come freely from the chest; and the greatest nicety should be observed, to have the voice perfectly in tune with the Teacher's, or with some well-tuned instrument. Attention to this will not only render the Learner's first attempts at singing more agreeable to others, but will materially improve his own ear for proper sounds. To manage the breath well, it should be taken without noise, and only at proper intervals; as where a rest occurs; after a staccato note (if not dividing a word); after a semibreve or minim, where it is not tied to the next note, and in that case, after the tie; sometimes after a dotted note, but never in the middle of a word.

Attend particularly to the distinct articulation of the words; read them over carefully several times before singing, and let the pronunciation be according to the most correct and approved method.

### No. 1. THE HUNDREDTH PSALM. L.M. LUTHER.





























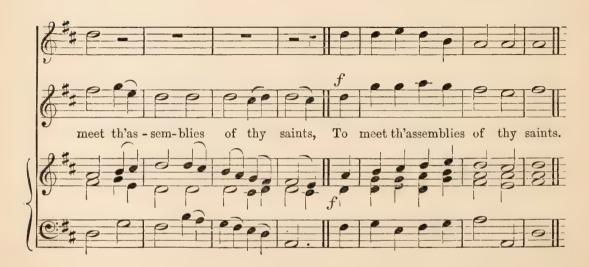




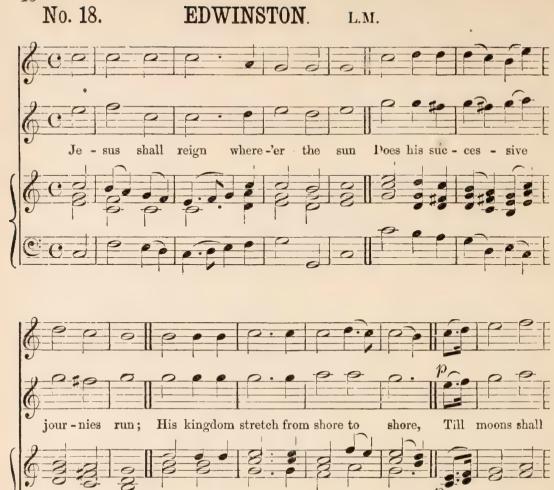


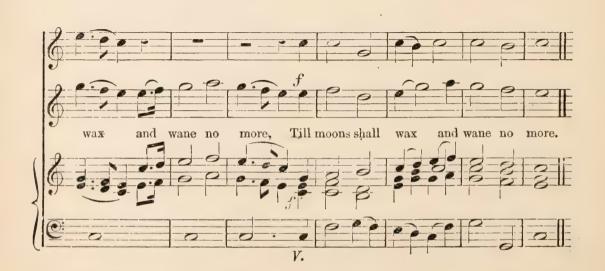








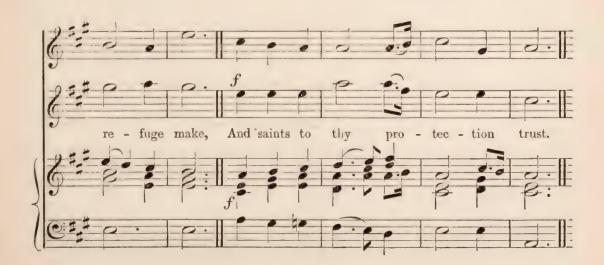




## HAYDN. L.M.























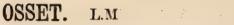
## No. 25. MATHER'S HYMN. L.M.



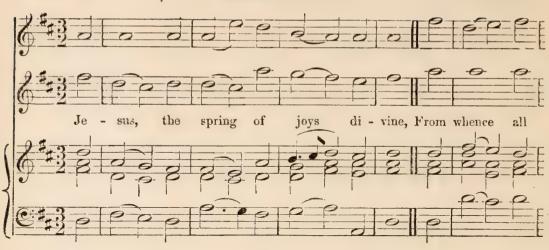








WIDDOP.



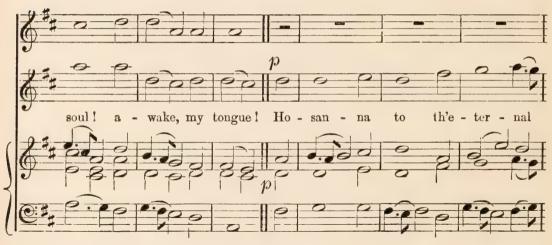






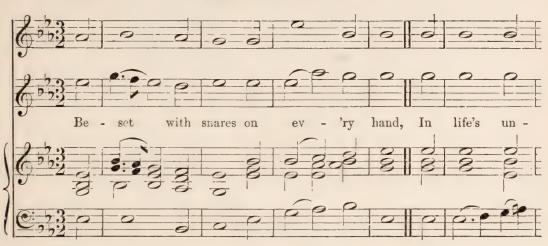




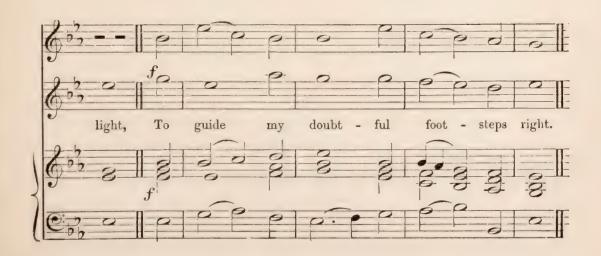




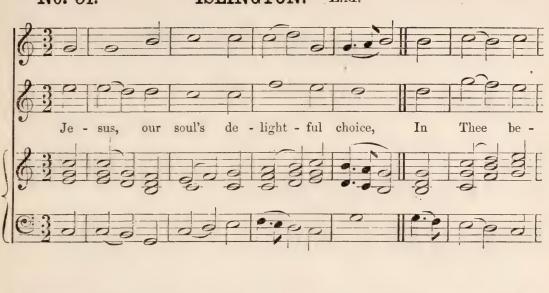
## STONEFIELD. L.M.

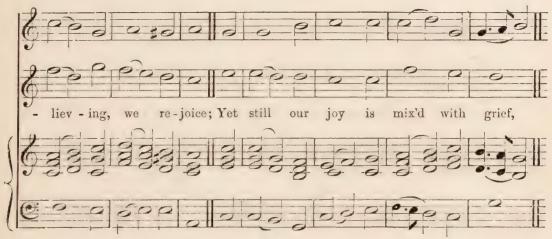




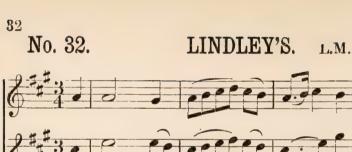
























No. 35. COOK'S MORNING HYMN. L.M.









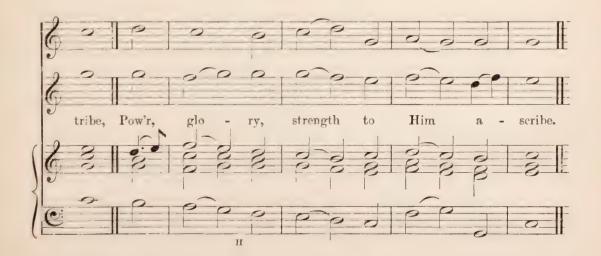


40 No. 39. SANDBACH. L.M. 'ry breast; Then shall we know, that can















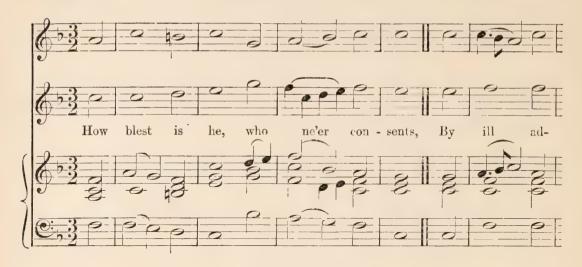




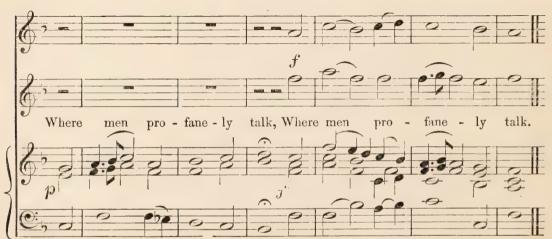












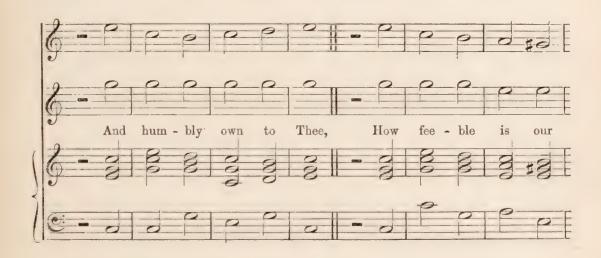


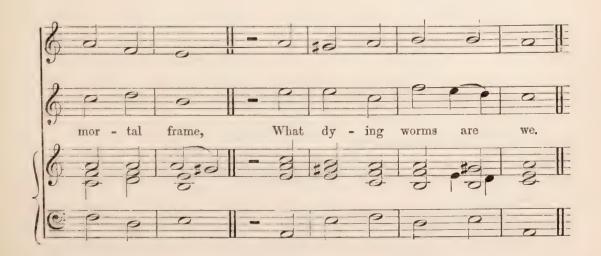


No. 50. BATH CHAPEL.





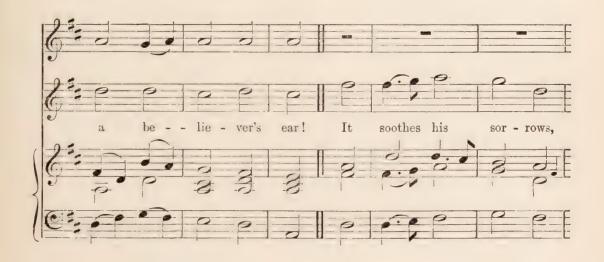


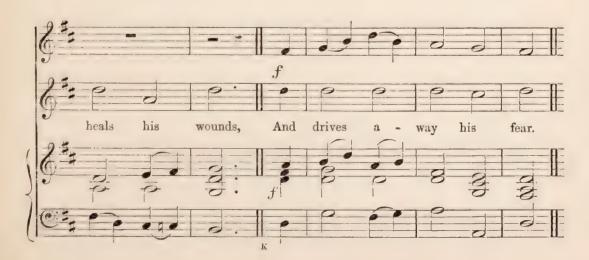








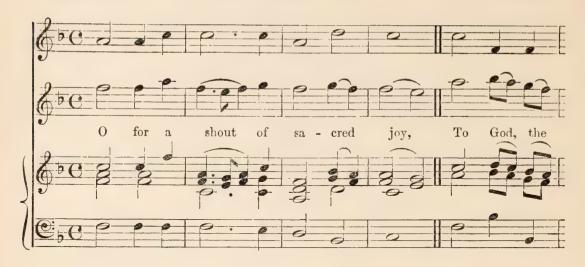




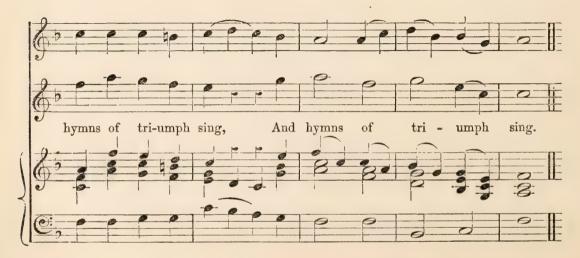
No. 56.













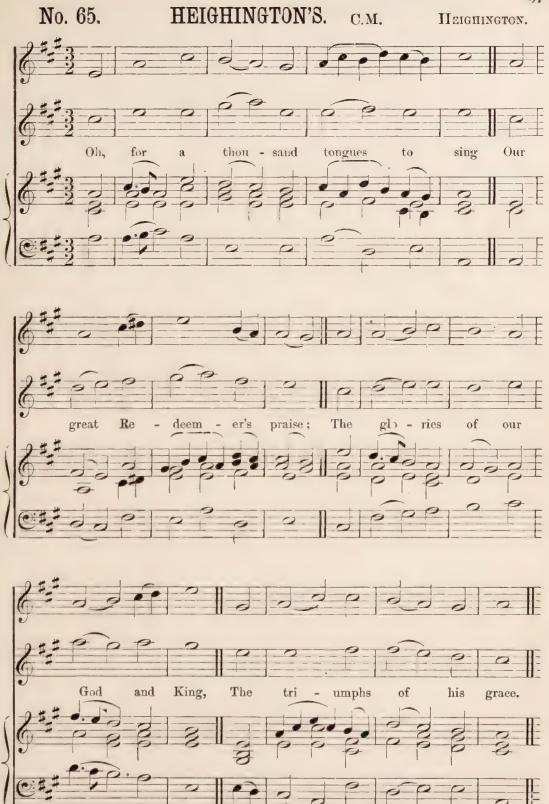






















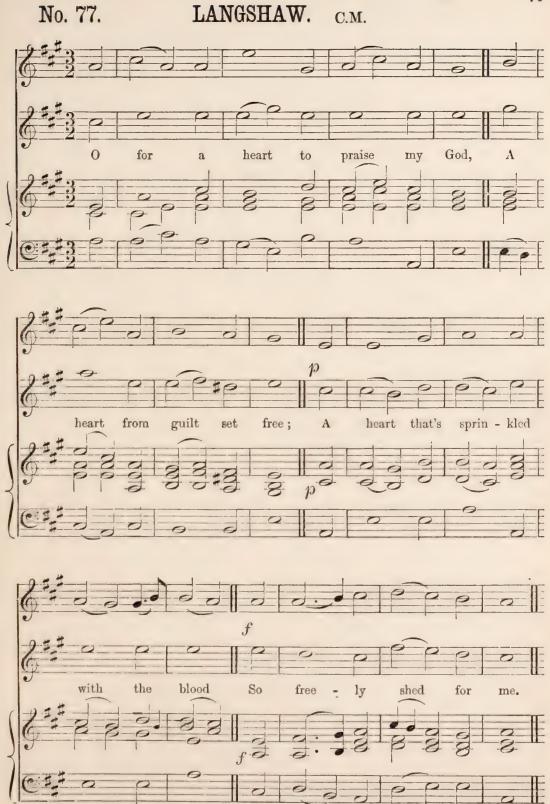






















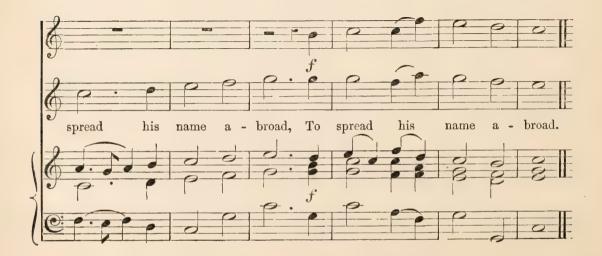


No. 86.

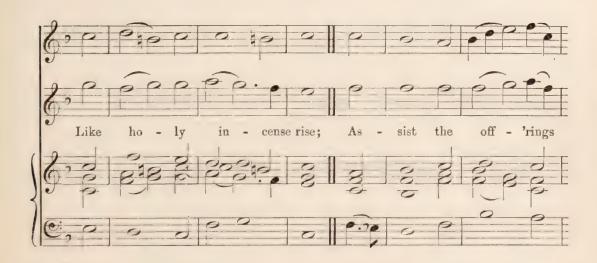
BROOMSGROVE. C.M.

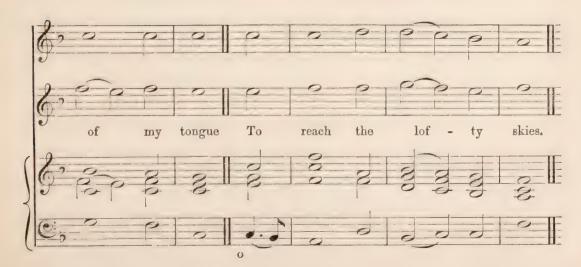














NAYLOR'S. C.M.

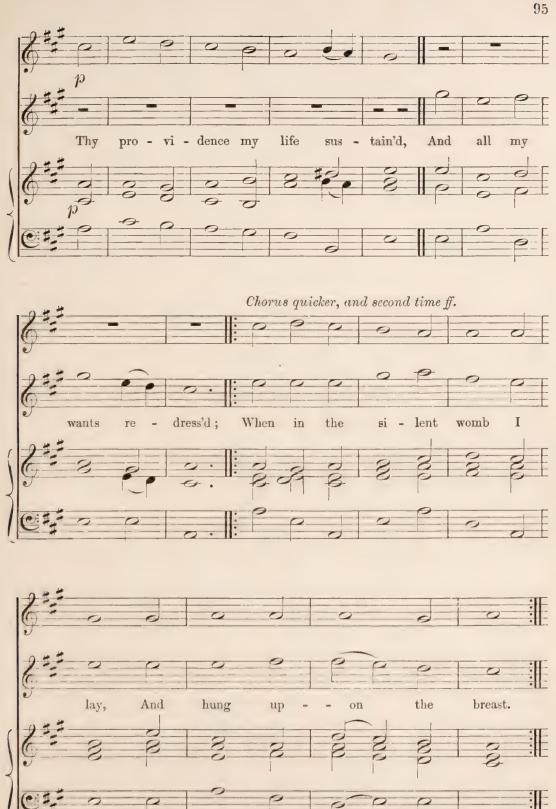






No. 91. WAINWRIGHTS' 84th. C.M.D.









P

No. 93. MATHER'S MORNING HYMN.







No. 95. MOUNT EPHRAIM. S.M.

















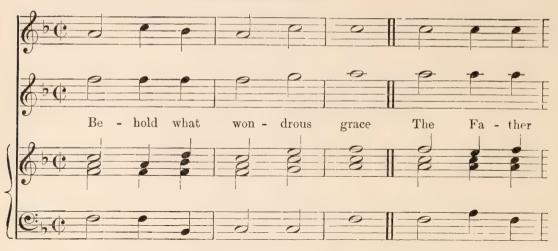








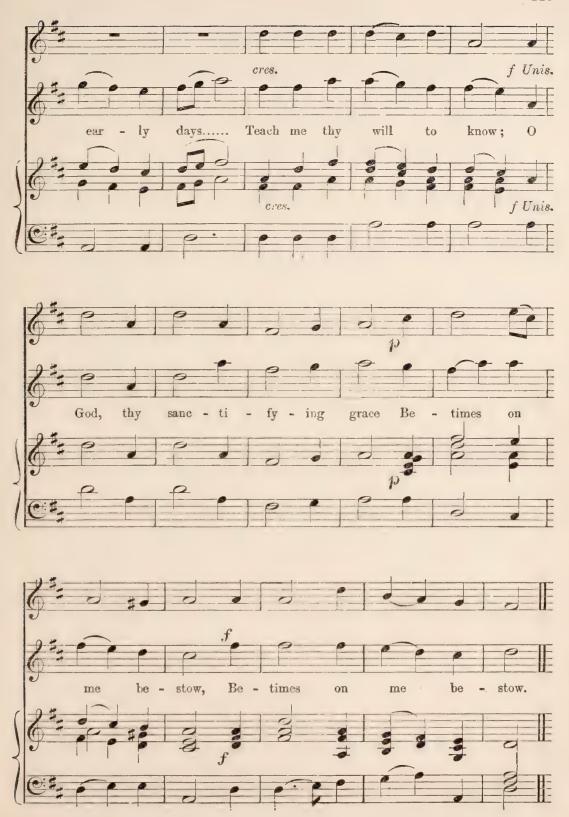














And &c.

And thus surround the throne,





No. 113. PLEYEL'S HYMN. Four 7s.



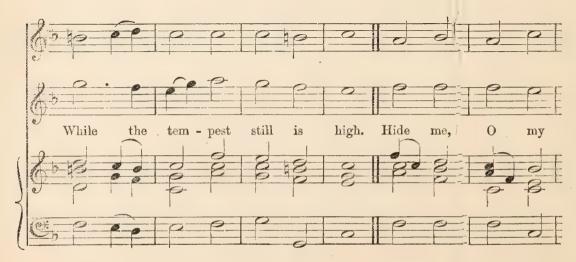


No. 115.

## HOTHAM. Eight 7s.







































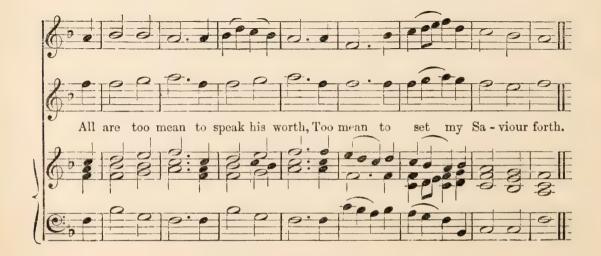






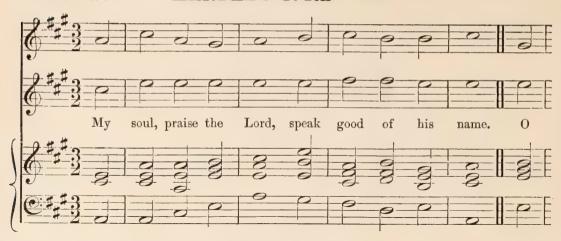


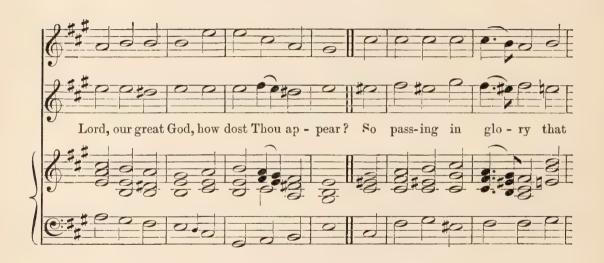


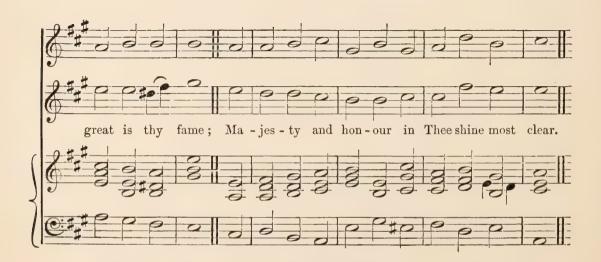




No. 128. HANDEL'S 104th. 10s. 11s.













No. 132. LUTHER'S HYMN. P.M.









No. 135. QUEENBOROUGH. 4-8s. 4-7s









No. 138. MAWDSLEY STREET. 4-8, 2-6.







## No. 140. HAYDN'S GERMAN HYMN. 4-8s. 4-7s.





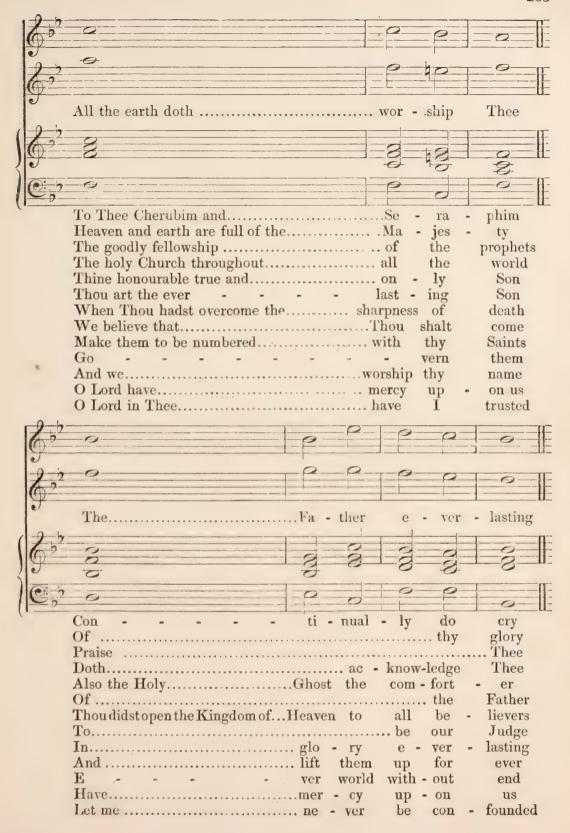
HARWOOD.





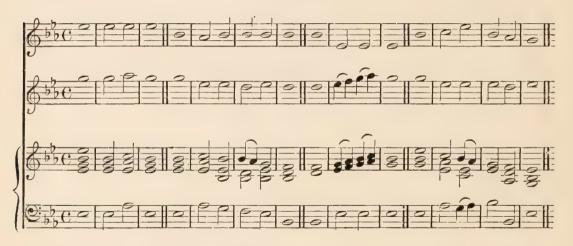


End of the Psalm Tunes.



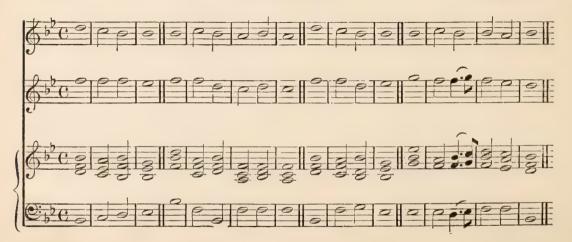


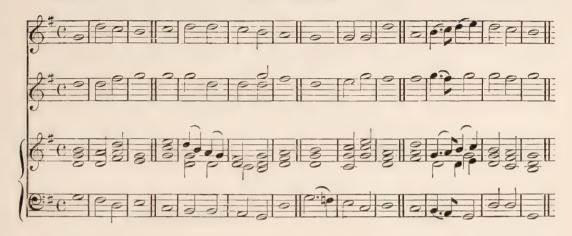
No. 3.



No. 4.

# TE DEUM.

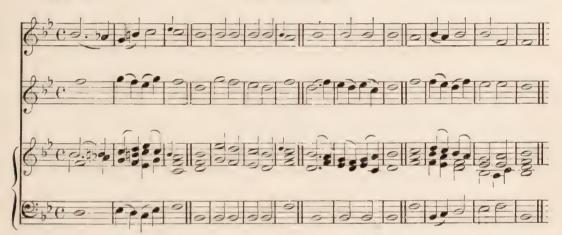




No. 6.

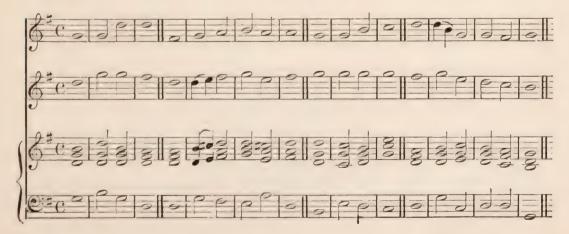
## TE DEUM

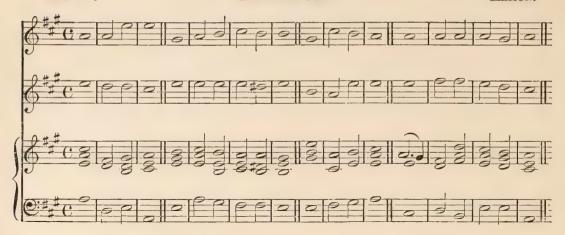
DR. CAMIDGE.



No. 7.

# TE DEUM.

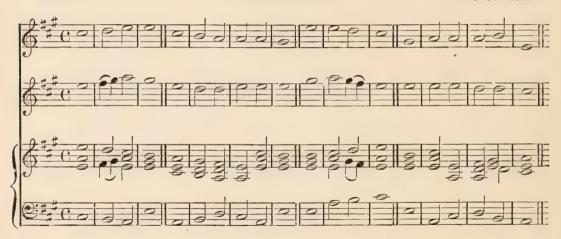




No. 9.

#### TE DEUM.

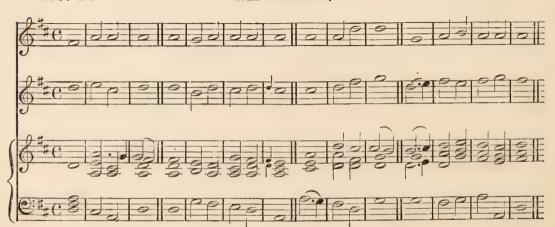
Dr. Crotch.

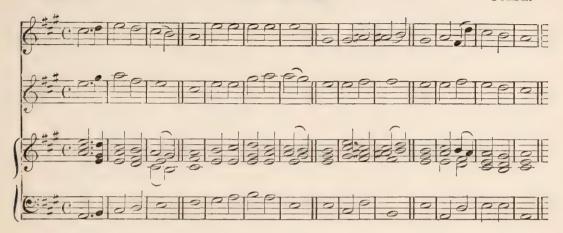


No. 10.

## TE DEUM.

BECKWITH.

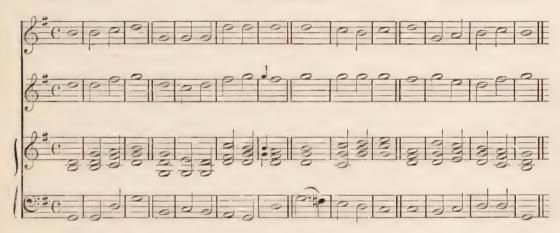




No. 12.

# TE DEUM.

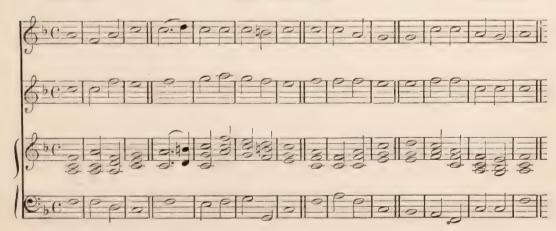
Houldsworth.

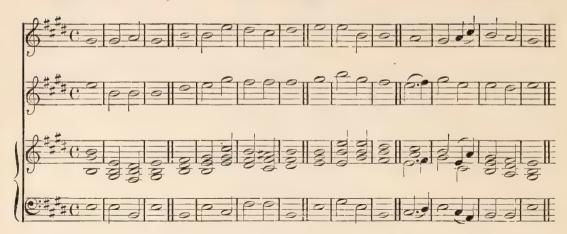


No. 13.

## TE DEUM.

HARTLEY.

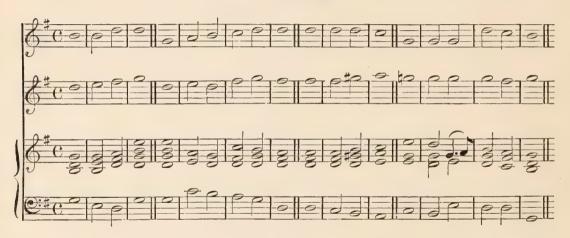




No. 15.

# TE DEUM.

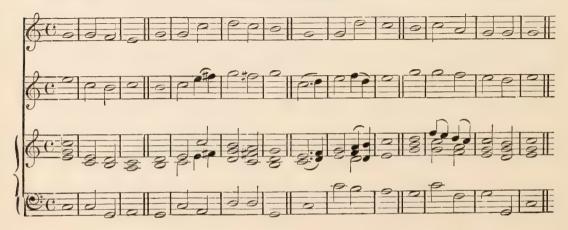
LANGDON.

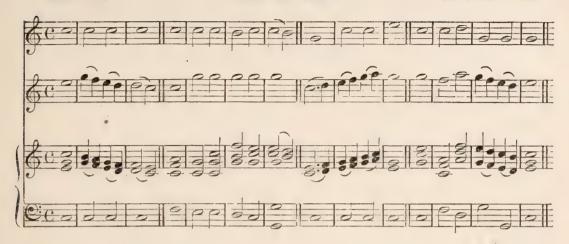


No. 16.

# TE DEUM.

DR CROTCH.





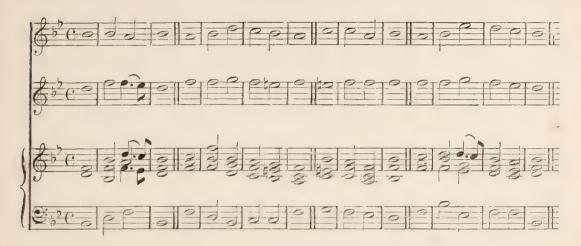
No. 18.

TE DEUM. Quadruple Chant.





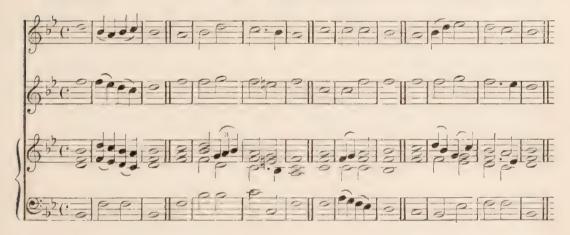
HARTLEY.



No. 22.

# BENEDICTUS.

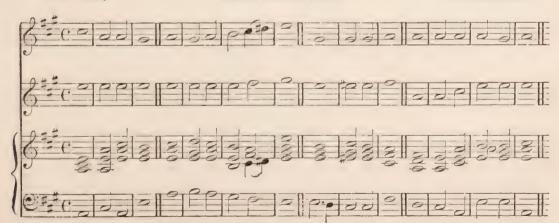
HOULDSWORTH.

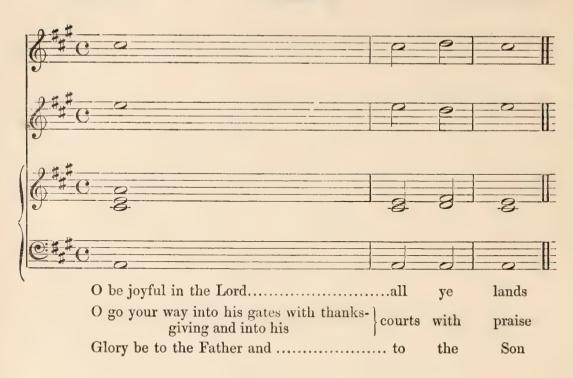


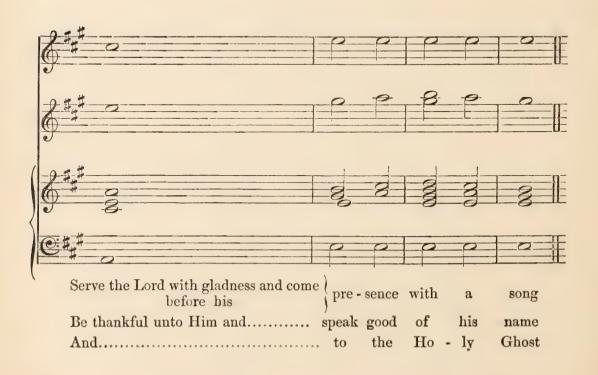
No. 23.

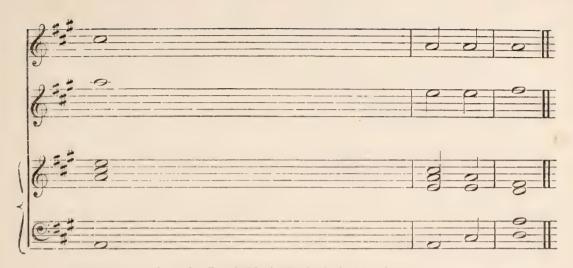
## BENEDICTUS.

HOULDSWORTH





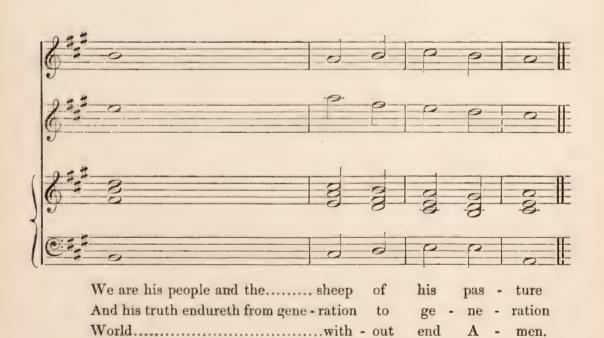


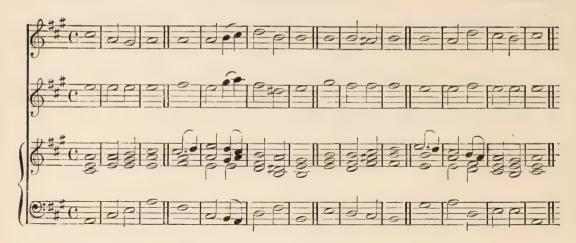


Be ye sure that the Lord He is God: it is He that we our - selves hath made us and not we our - selves

For the Lord is gracious his mercy is......e - ver - lasting

As it was in the beginning is now and ever shall be

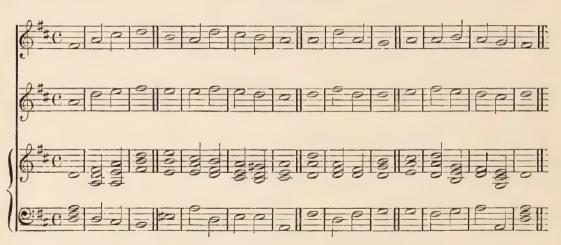




No. 26.

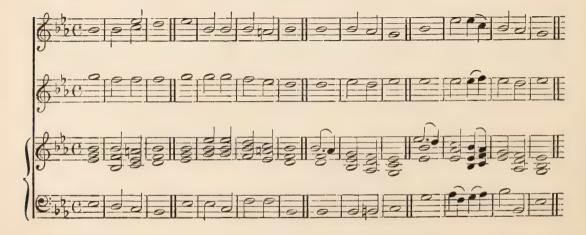
## JUBILATE.

PRATT.

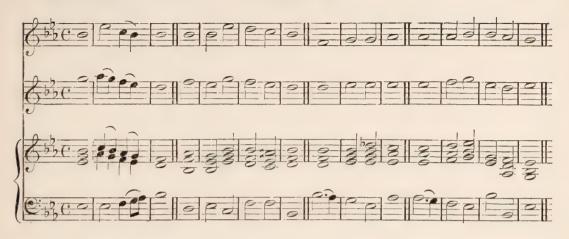


No. 27.

#### JUBILATE.



#### JUBILATE.



No. 29.

## JUBILATE.

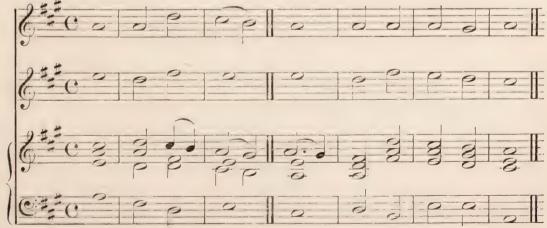
KEMP.

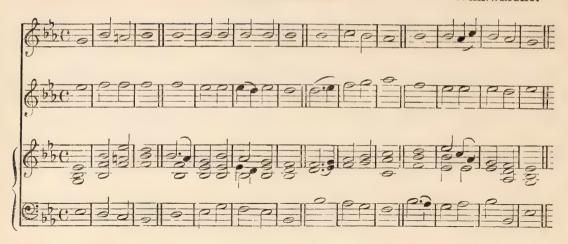


No. 30.

## JUBILATE.

NADES





No. 32.

# JUBILATE.

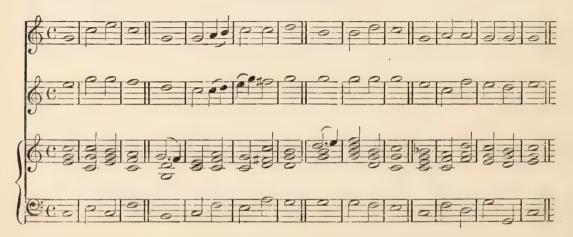
WIDDOP.



No. 33.

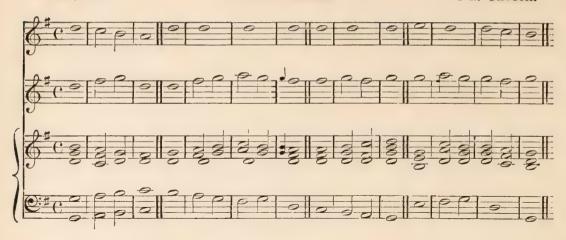
## JUBILATE.

RUSSELL.

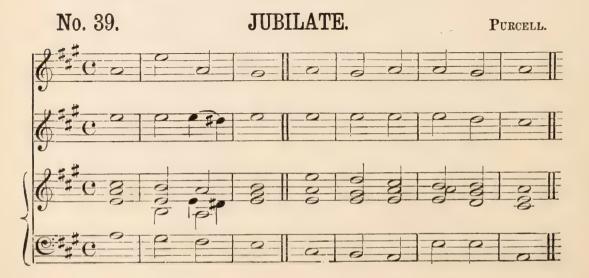


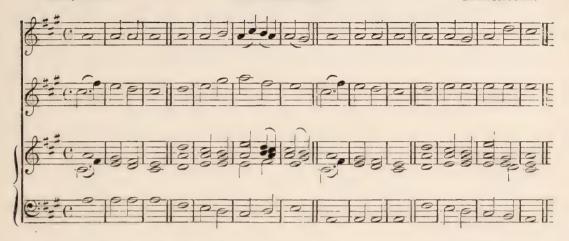








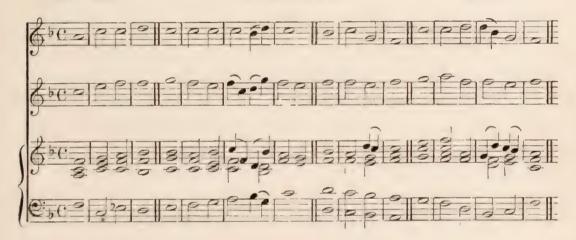




No. 41.

# JUBILATE.

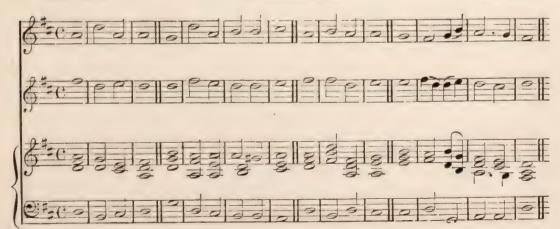
WRENSHALL.



No. 42.

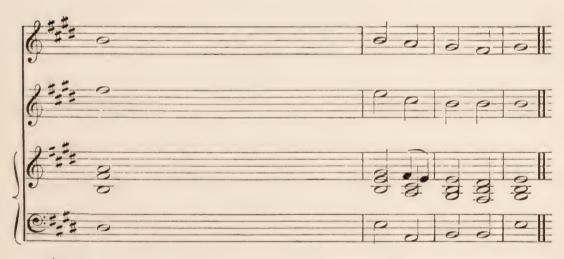
# JUBILATE.

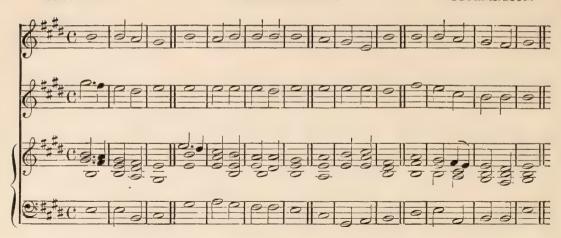
BELLAMY.







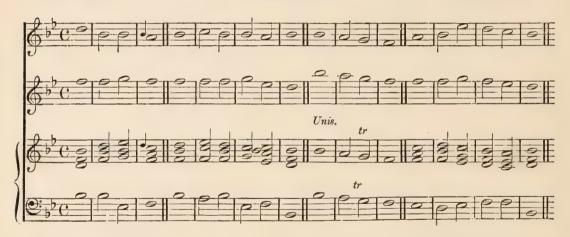




No. 45.

# CANTATE.

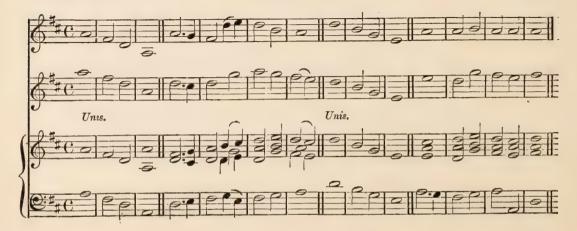
HOULDSWORTH.

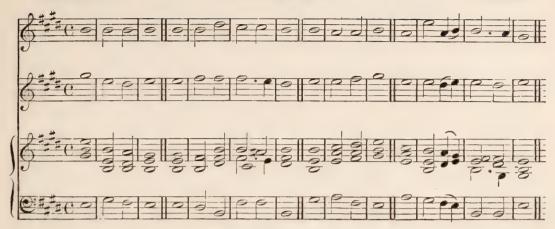


No. 46.

## CANTATE.

JONES.

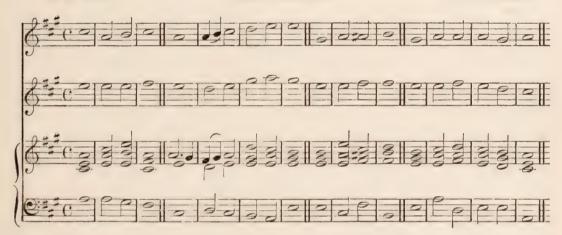




No. 48.

# CANTATE.

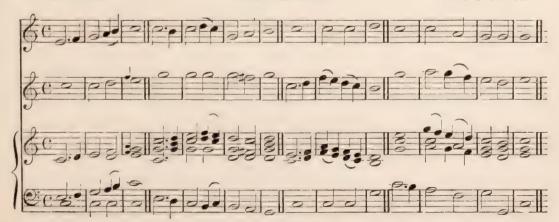
Dr. Norris.

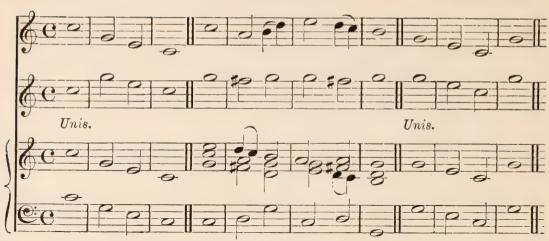


No. 49.

## CANTATE.

DR. CAMIDGE.





No. 51. CANTATE. DR CROTCH.



ENTWISTLE.



No. 53. CANTATE. BECKWITH





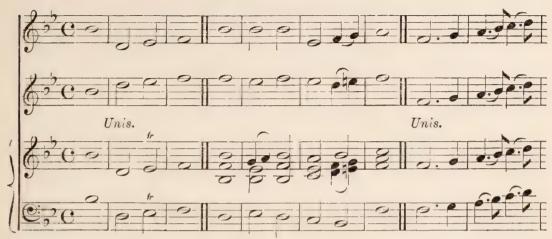




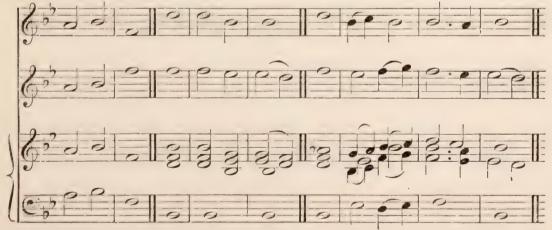












No. 62.

# NUNC DIMITTIS.

BATTISHILL.





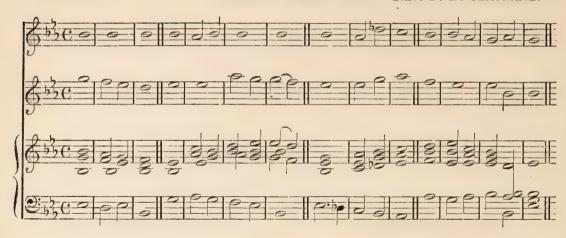


For mine..... eyes have seen
To be a light to..... lighten the gentiles
As it was in the beginning is now and.... ever shall be



No. 63.

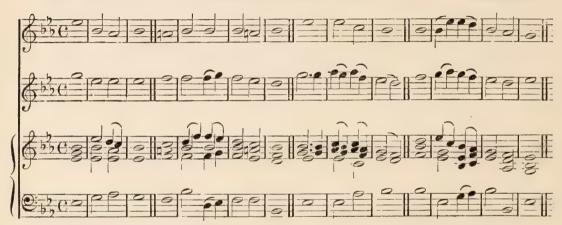
NUNC DIMITTIS. REV. F. D. SEMPRIERE.



No. 64.

# NUNC DIMITTIS.

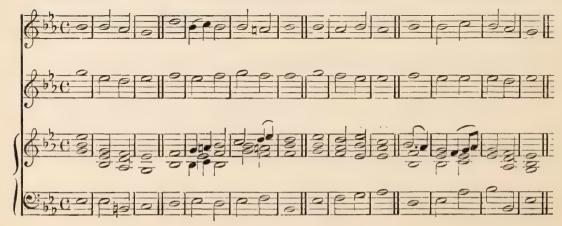
STOPFORD.



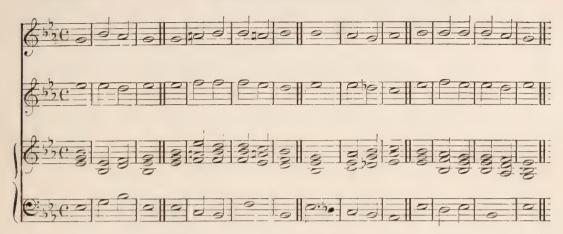
No. 65.

# NUNC DIMITTIS.

-VANDER MEULEN.



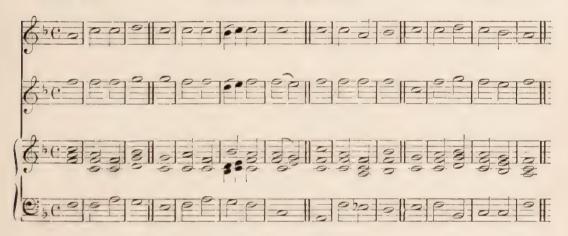
Dr. Randall.



No. 67.

# NUNC DIMITTIS.

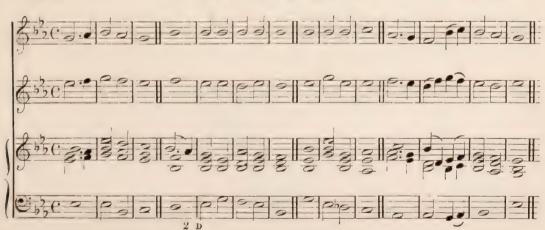
DR. HAYES.

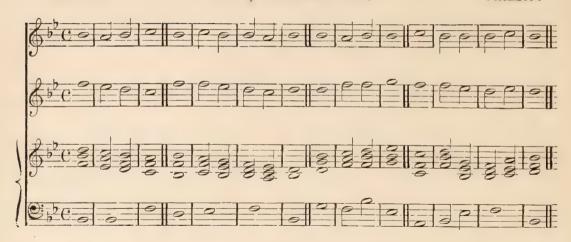


No. 68.

# NUNC DIMITTIS.

RUSSELL.

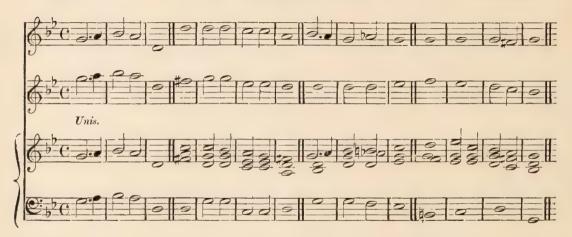




No. 70.

# NUNC DIMITTIS.

HOULDSWORTH.

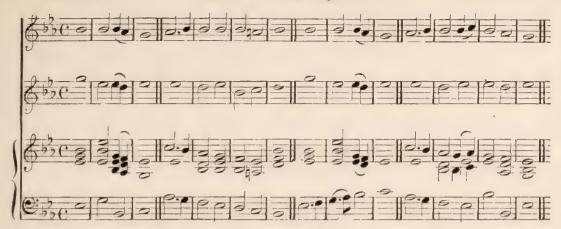


No. 71.

# NUNC DIMITTIS.

SUDLOW.





No. 73.

# NUNC DIMITTIS.

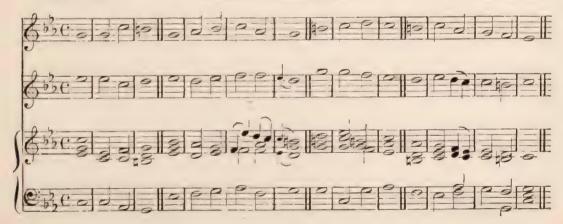
Dr. Alcock.

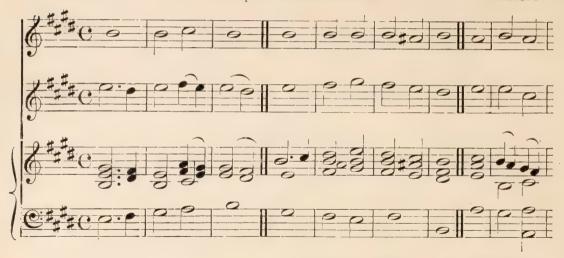


No. 74.

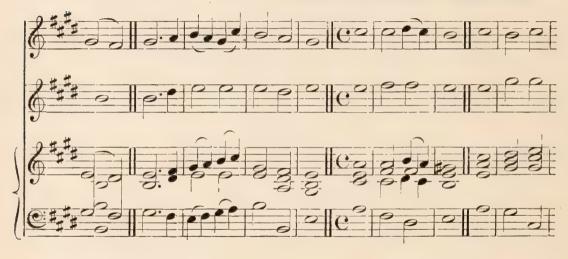
# NUNC DIMITTIS.

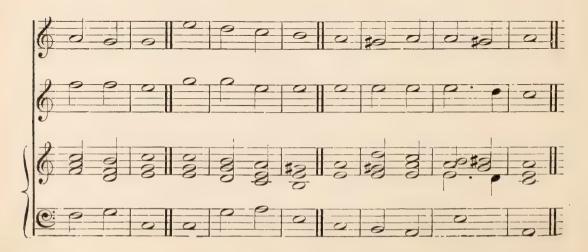
RUSSELL.



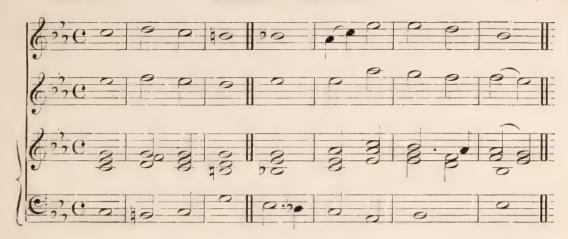


# No. 76. NUNC DIMITTIS.

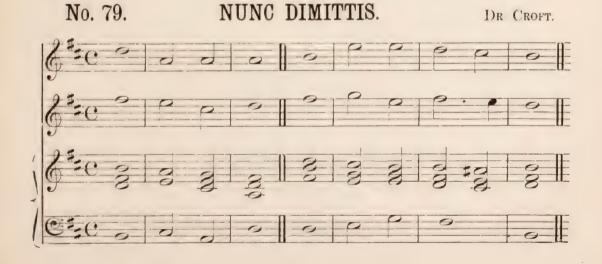


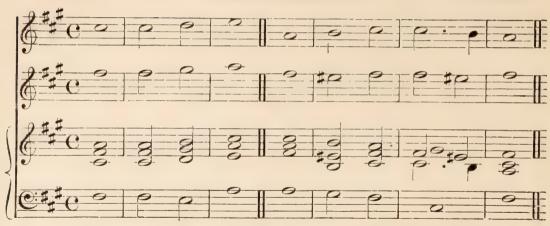












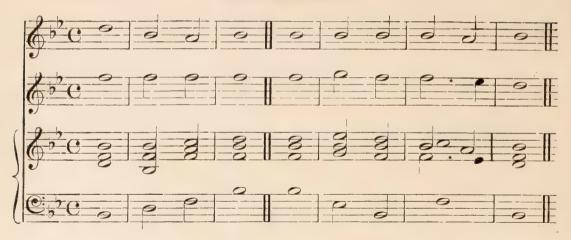






No. 84.

MAGNIFICAT.









# 



to the Ho-ly Ghost

with - out end A-men.



And......World















# RESPONSE.



#### RESPONSE.

From the Greek Service.



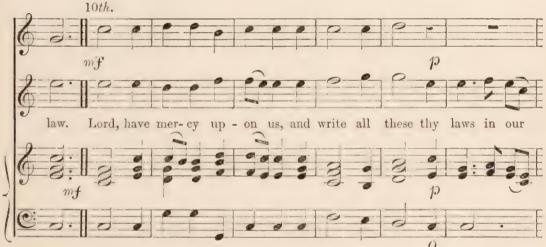




dim.

EBDON.

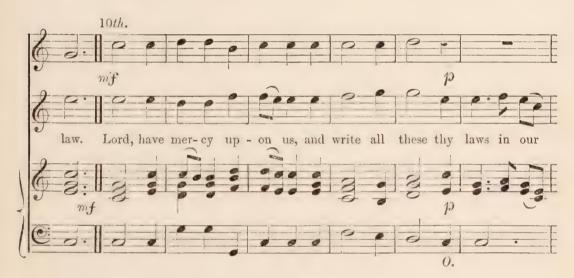






dim.









## RESPONSE.



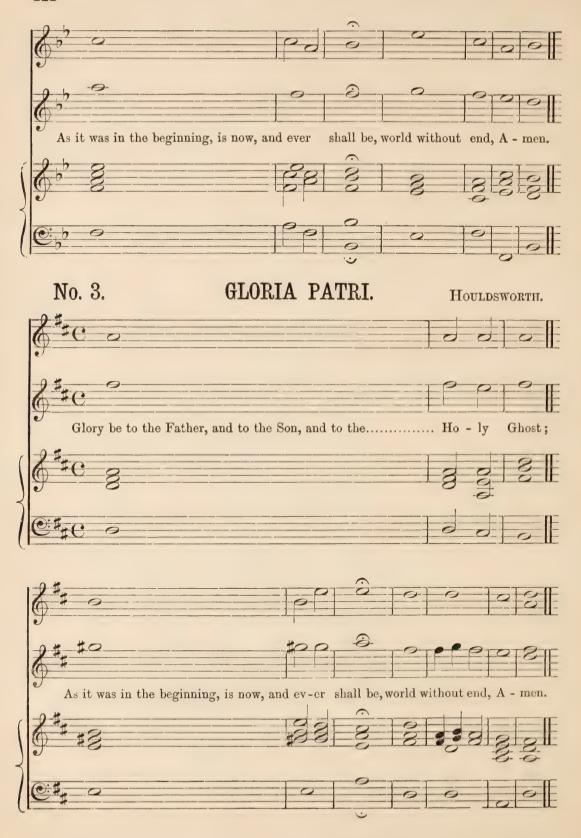




laws in our hearts, we be - seech Thee. Glo-ry be to Thee, O Lord.















World without end, A - men. A - men. A - men.





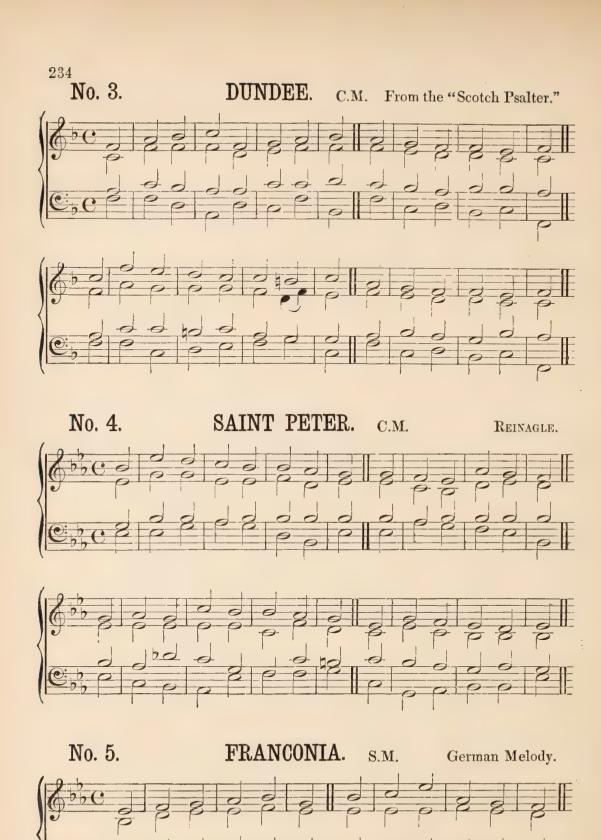
World without end. A - men,



## A COLLECT.

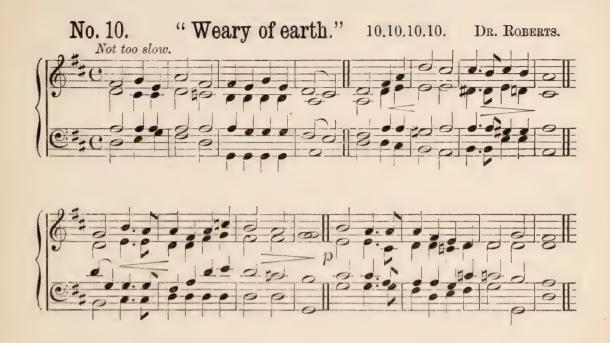


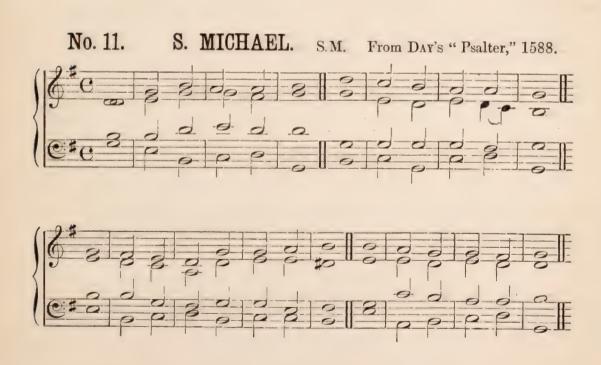


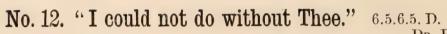


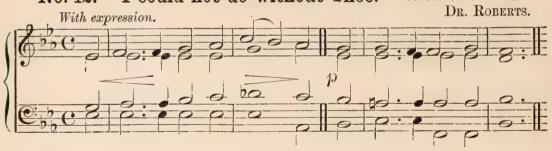








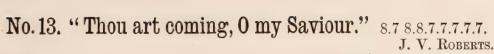










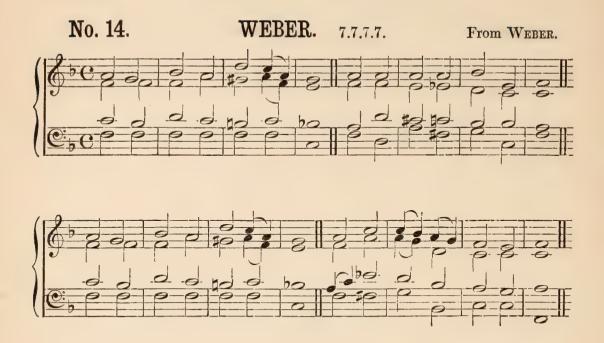




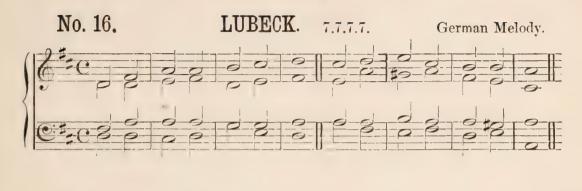




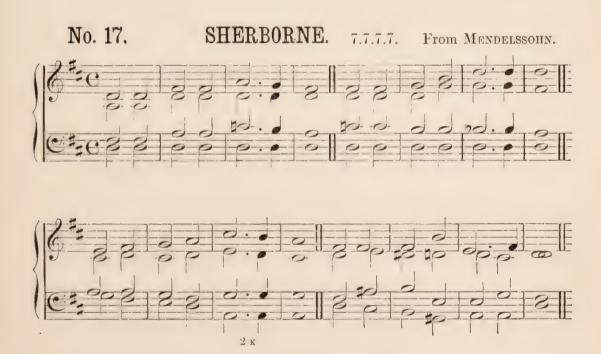




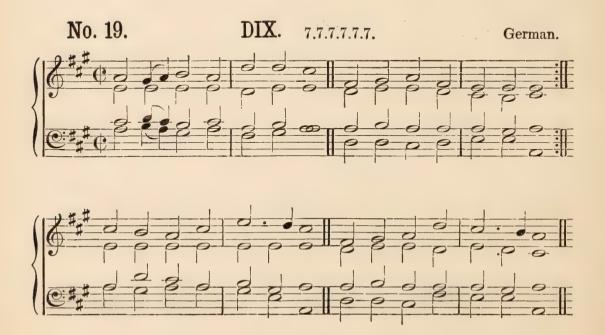


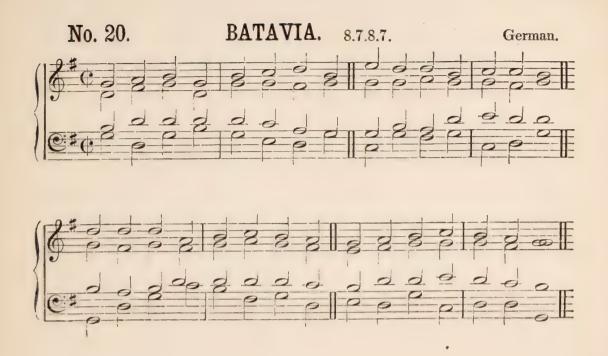


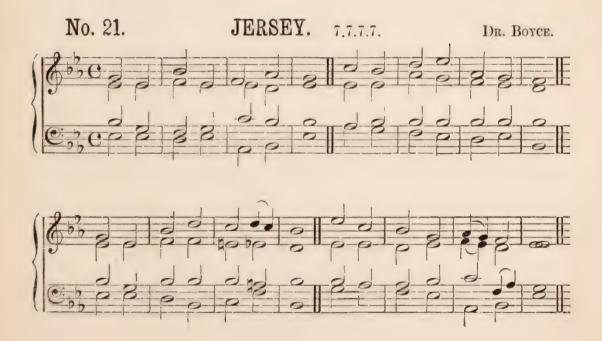


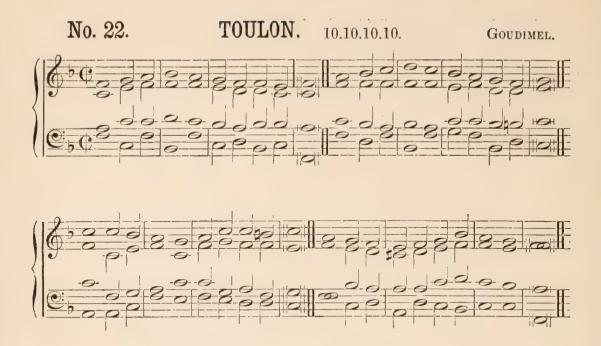






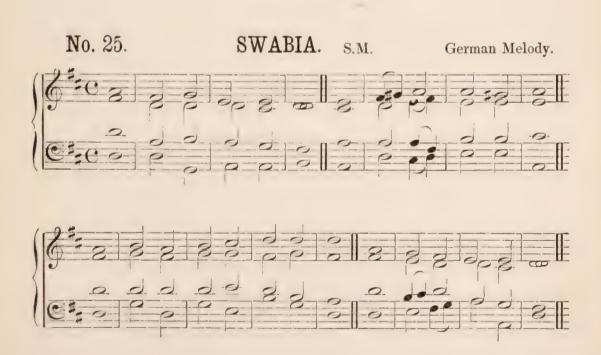


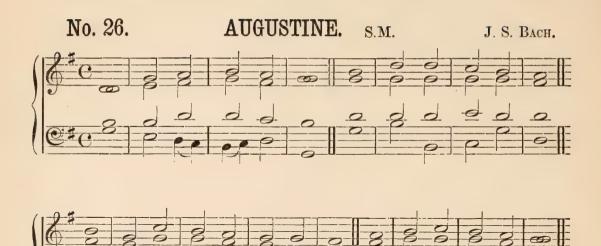








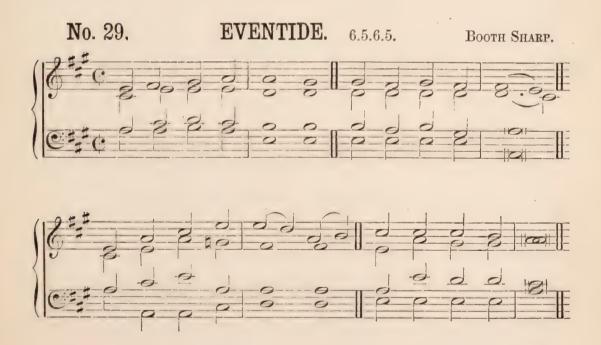












## SINGLE CHANTS











No. 26. J. V. Roberts. No. 27. J. V. Roberts. No. 28. J. V. ROBERTS. No. 29. J. V. ROBERTS. No. 30. J. V. ROBERTS.



















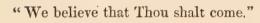




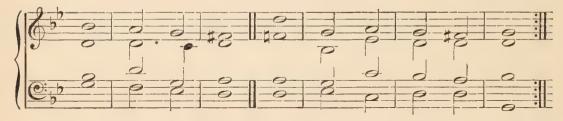
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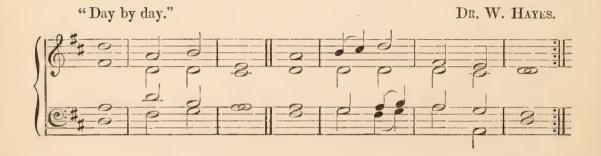




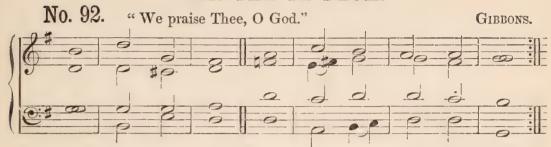


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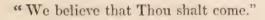




## FOR THE TE DEUM.







HINE.

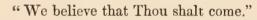




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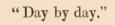






J. V. ROBERTS.





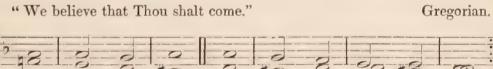
J. V. ROBERTS.



## FOR THE TE DEUM.



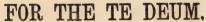




"We believe that Thou shalt come."

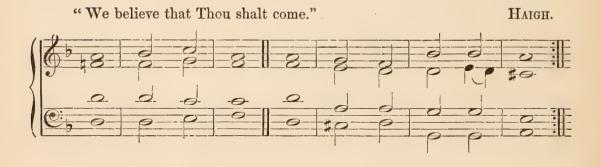






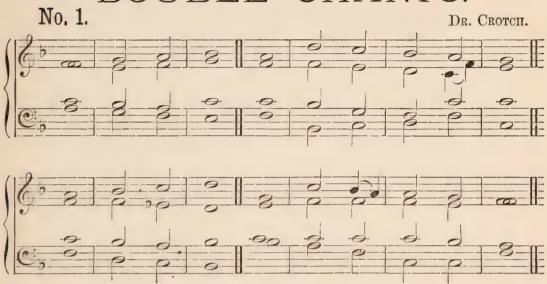


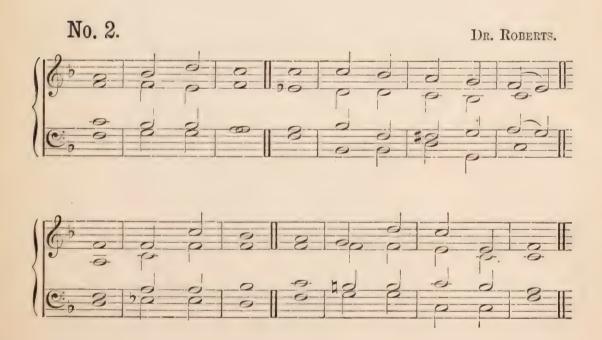




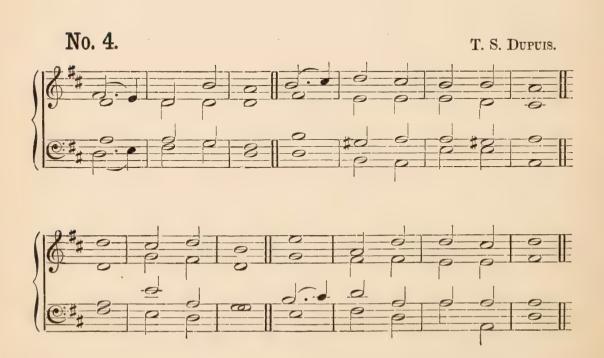


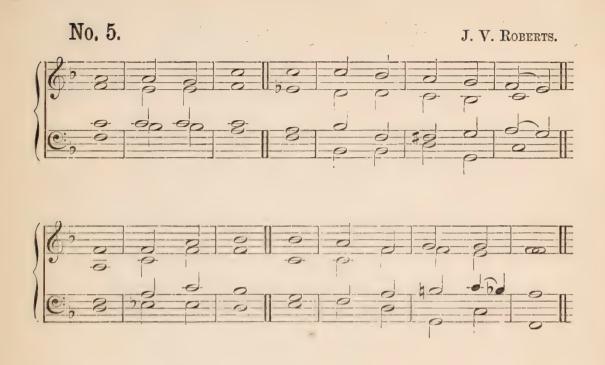
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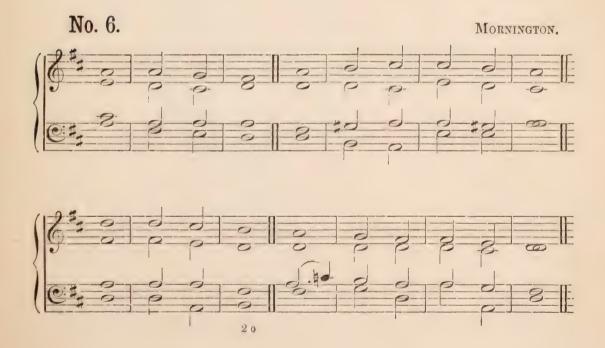


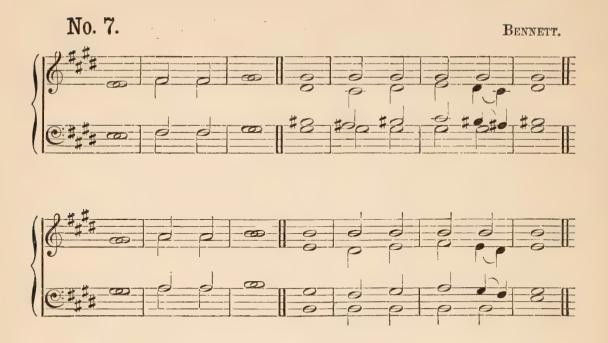


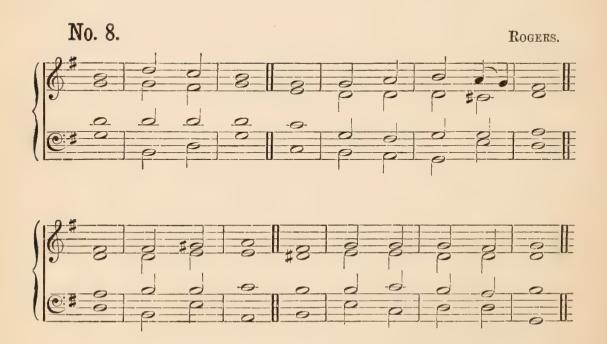






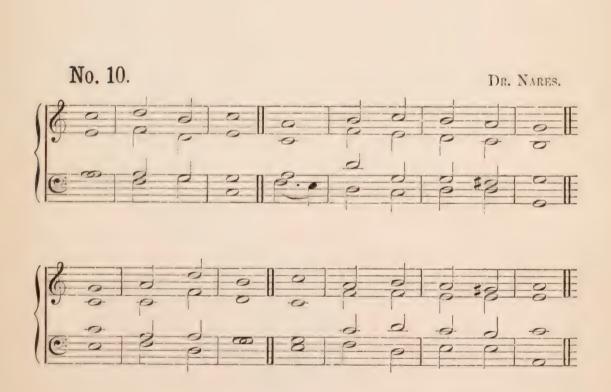


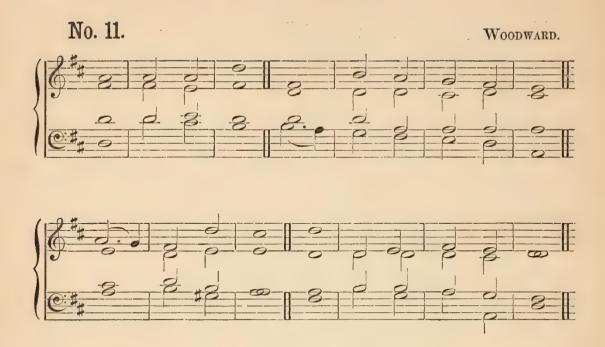


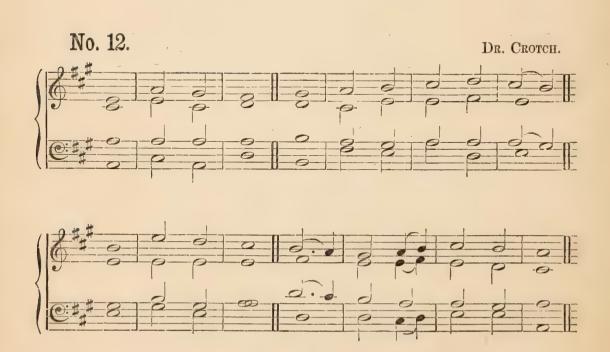


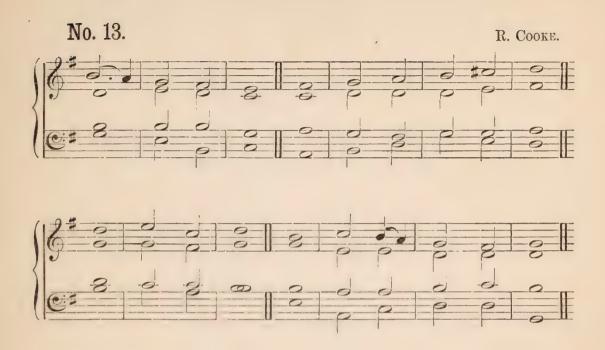


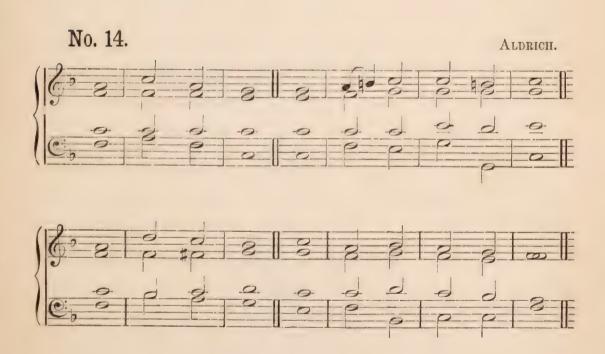


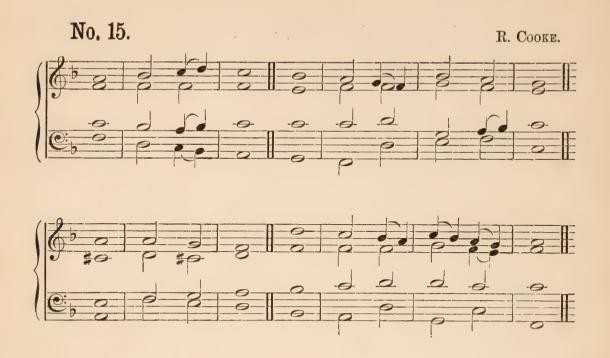


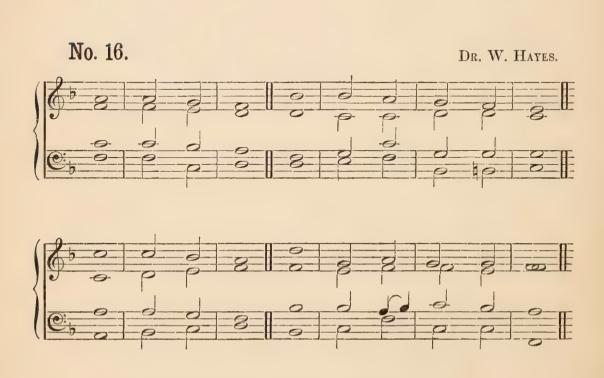


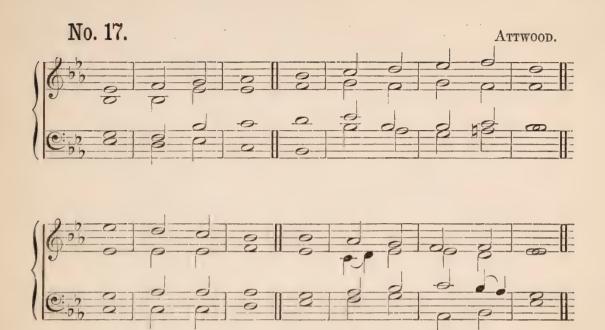


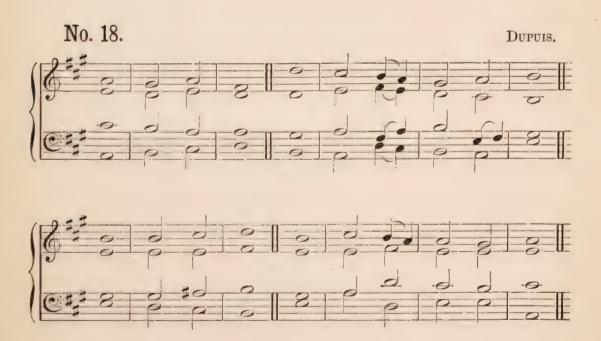


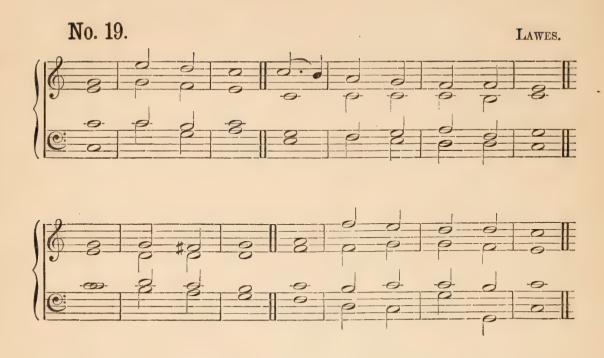


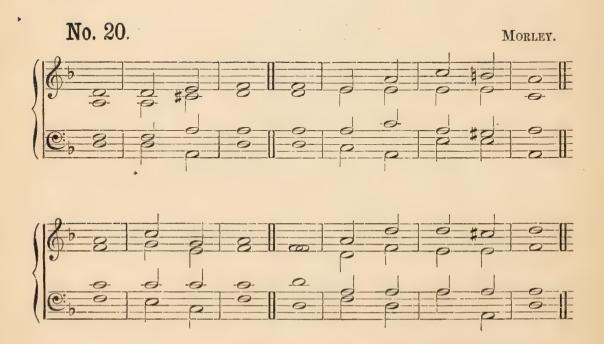




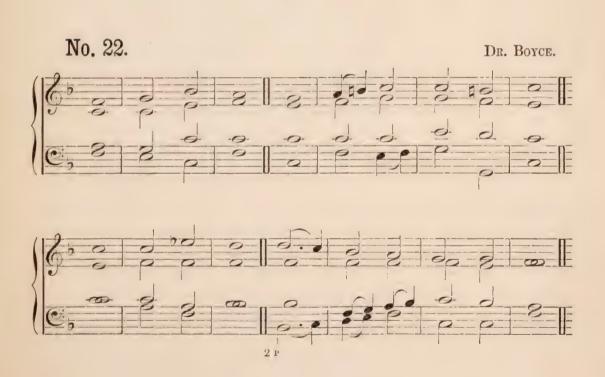




















## THE NICENE CREED IN MONOTONE.

(The words of recitation to be distinctly articulated, as in good chanting; in other places they will fall easily into the indicated measures.)







Jim "





